IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1 through 29: **Cancelled**

30. (New) A method for drafting at least one fiber sliver in a machine having regulated drafting with pairs of rollers disposed in-line in a conveying direction of the fiber sliver, said method comprising measuring mass cross-section of the fiber sliver upstream of the pairs of rollers and generating a corresponding measurement signal; actuating at least one roller of a first pair of the rollers with a first auto-leveling circuit as a function of a first characteristic of the measurement signal, and actuating at least one roller of a second pair of the rollers with a second auto-leveling circuit as a function of a second characteristic of the measurement signal.

31. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the first characteristic of the measurement signal is a first low frequency range, and the second characteristic of the measurement signal is a second high frequency range.

32. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein the first roller actuated by the first auto-leveling circuit as a function of the first low frequency range has a greater moment of mass inertia as compared to the second roller actuated by the second auto-leveling circuit as a function of the high frequency range.

33. (New) A device for drafting at least one fiber sliver in a machine having regulated drafting, comprising:

at least two pairs of drafting rollers disposed in-line in a conveying direction of the fiber sliver;

a measuring device disposed upstream of said pairs of drafting rollers to detect the mass cross-section of the fiber sliver and generate a corresponding measurement signal;

at least two autoleveling circuits, wherein a first pair of said rollers is actuated by a first said autoleveling circuit in response to a first characteristic of said measurement signal, and a second pair of said rollers is actuated by a second said autoleveling circuit in response to a second characteristic of said measurement signal.

34. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said first characteristic of said measurement signal is a first low frequency range, and said second characteristic of said measurement signal is a second high frequency range.

35. (New) The device as in claim 34, further comprising frequency filters that delimit said first low frequency range and said second high frequency range.

36. (New) The device as in claim 34, wherein no overlap or gap exists between said first low frequency range and said second high frequency range.

37. (New) The device as in claim 34, wherein said first low frequency range is about 0 to about 3 Hz, and said second high frequency range is about 3 to about 100 Hz.

38. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein machine elements associated with said first roller pair actuated by said first auto-leveling have a greater moment of mass inertia as compared to machine elements associated with said second roller pair actuated by said second auto-leveling circuit.

39. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein one roller of said first roller pair is actuated by said first autoleveling circuit, and one roller of said second roller pair is actuated by said second autoleveling circuit.

40. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said roller pairs comprise central rollers and delivery rollers with a drafting zone therebetween, and wherein actuation takes place in said first and second autoleveling circuits such that a starting point of autoleveling in said drafting zone is generally identical for said first and second autoleveling circuits.

41. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said second roller pair comprises calender rollers, at least one of said calender rollers actuated by said second autoleveling circuit.

42. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said first characteristic of said measurement signal is a first low frequency range, and further comprising a low-pass filter preceding a first target-value step in said first autoleveling circuit, and wherein an output signal from said first target-value step is switched to an input of said first autoleveling circuit.

43. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said second characteristic of said measurement signal is a second high frequency range, and further comprising a high-pass filter preceding a second target-value step in said second autoleveling circuit, and wherein an output signal from said second target-value step is switched to an input of said second autoleveling circuit.

44. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said second characteristic of said measuring signal is a high frequency range and said second autoleving circuit

comprises a drive configured for direct actuation of at least one roller of said second roller pair.

45. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said first characteristic of said measurement signal is a first low frequency range, and said second characteristic of said measurement signal is a second high frequency range, and wherein said low frequency range is delimited by a low-pass filter and said high frequency range is determined by subtraction of the output of said low-pass filter from said original measurement signal.

46. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said first characteristic of said measurement signal is a first low frequency range, and said second characteristic of said measurement signal is a second high frequency range, and wherein said high frequency range is delimited by a high-pass filter and said low frequency range is determined by subtraction of the output of said high-pass filter from said original measurement signal.

47. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said first characteristic of said measurement signal is a first low frequency range, and said second characteristic of said measurement signal is a second high frequency range, and wherein said low frequency range is delimited by a low-pass filter, wherein drafting components having an overall higher moment of mass inertia are used as components to define parameters of said low-pass filter.

48. (New) The device as in claim 47, wherein a tachogenerator is associated with a roller drafting element having a higher moment of mass inertia, said

tachogenerator generating an output that is used as a control parameter of said low-pass filter.

49. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said first autoleveling circuit comprises a first target value step receiving an input from said sliver cross-section measuring device, said first target value step supplying an input signal to a second target value step of said second autoleveling circuit.

50. (New) The device as in claim 49, wherein said second target value step receives an actual speed value voltage that indicates actual rotational speed of a drafting component.

51. (New) The device as in claim 50, wherein a tachogenerator is associated with a roller drafting element having a higher moment of mass inertia, said tachogenerator generating an output voltage signal received by said second target value step.

52. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said first autoleving circuit comprises a first target value step, and said second autoleveling circuit comprises a second target value step, at least one of said target value steps receiving and actual speed value voltage that indicates actual speed of a main motor drive of said device.

53. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said sliver cross section measuring device comprises a mechanical scanning device.

54. (New) The device as in claim 33, wherein said sliver cross section measuring device comprises a microwave scanning device.